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DPRK Offers 4-Point Reunion Proposal, Proposes Pan-Nat'l Congress, Working-Level Meet

Involving Northern, Southern Authorities, Parties, Groupings, Individuals, Overseas Koreans

Pyongyang on Jan. 23 came out with a most attractive four-point package reunification proposal, inviting the south Korean authorities, opposition parties, public organizations, individual persons and overseas Koreans to attend an all-Korea congress to be held in Pyongyang or Seoul early in September, the Korean Central News Agency reported.

The latest proposal, coming in the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Sung Chul on Jan. 25 confirmed, reflects the stand of the DPRK Government and the Workers' Party of Korea on the reunification issue.

The Secretariat of the Fatherland Front on Jan. 27 proposed to hold a north-south working-level meeting early in April to be attended by representatives of all political parties, public organizations, individual persons and overseas Koreans.

The Fatherland Front is a coalition of all the political parties, including the WPK and public organizations, the common aim of which is to strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the prosperity of the nation, regardless of ideology, religious faith, and organizational affiliation.

Vice-President's Statement

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a talk on Jan. 25 in connection with the fact that the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, at the proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea, had convened a joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic and published a statement containing new proposals for peaceful reunification, KCNA reported.

Noting that these proposals reflecting the consistent stand of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK evoked wide-spread repercussions upon the public at home and abroad as soon as they saw the light, he said:

I, on behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK which firmly adhere to the stand of assuming responsibility for the destiny of the country and the nation, hold that the four-point proposals laid down in the statement of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland dated Jan. 23 should be carried into practice.

The new four-point proposals of ours, he stressed, embody the policy for the peaceful reunification of the country clarified by President Kim Il Sung in his historic report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK; they are realistic and fair and aboveboard proposals which indicate correct ways for the solution of the reunification question as well as concrete schedule down to the date, time and place.

He further said:

Anyone who truly loves the country and is concerned for the destiny of the nation will find no reason to refuse to accept our four-point proposals for peaceful reunification.

I express the hope that all the political parties, groupings and people of all strata in south Korea, all the compatriots abroad and the Korean authorities will actively respond to our four-point proposals for national reunification to realize them.

4-Point Proposal

1. **The north and south should return to the intrinsic idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement.**
2. **An immediate end should be put to calumnies and slanders against each other.**
3. **All military actions antagonizing and threatening the opposing side should be discontinued unconditionally and immediately.**
4. **We propose the convocation of the whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south.**

Statement of Secretariat of DFRF

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland published a statement on Jan. 27, which reads in full:

The four-point proposal for peaceful reunification laid down in our statement dated January 23, 1979, now enjoys the sympathy and support of broad public opinion at home and abroad.

On January 26 the south Korean side published a statement showing an affirmative reaction to our proposals.

It suggested in its statement that talks of working-level representatives be held earlier than June, if possible. We consider that the earlier it is convened, the better.

In this connection we propose that the talks of working-level representatives be convened earlier than had been proposed, early in April, if possible.

As for the question of attendance at the talks of working-level representatives, we envisaged already in the statement that not only the representatives of all political parties and organizations and individual personages at home and abroad, but also the authorities of the north and south will attend it.

If such working-level talks are arranged, the question of the convocation of the whole-nation congress and other questions arising in the north-south relations will be sufficiently discussed through bilateral or multilateral negotiations between the the parties, groupings and personages of all circles and the authorities of the north and south.

We will send at a proper time invitation cards to the talks of working-level representatives to all the political parties and organizations and personages of all circles in the north and south and the representatives of all organizations and individual personages abroad and to the authorities of both sides.

If the talks of working-level representatives open and multilateral contacts and dialogue take place, the question of the convocation of the whole-nation congress will be easily solved.

We consider that the convocation of the whole-nation congress participated in by all political parties, groupings and personages of various circles and the authorities of the north and south will be a way of an authoritative, realistic and wide-range negotiation for successfully realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by satisfactorily promoting national reconciliation and unity and reflecting the general will of the whole nation in full.

We already stated that in order to bring the north-south dialogue to a success and promote the cause of peaceful reunification, both the north and the south should observe the idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement and stop calumnies and slanders and hostile military actions against the opposing side.

We have already begun discontinuing accusation against the other side and will continue to take appropriate measures in the future, too, as clarified in the January 23 statement.

As this question was agreed upon between the north and south in the July 4 joint statement and this was recognized also by the south Korean side this time, there is no need to discuss it again. There remains only the question of its implementation by the south Korean side.

Pyongyang, January 27, 1979.

Statement of CC of DFRF

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on Jan. 23 held a joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic at the proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea, KCNA reported.

The joint meeting decided to put forward concrete proposals on accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with renewed efforts under the prevailing situation.

In this connection the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement on Jan. 23.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland convened a joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic on January 23 at the proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The joint meeting discussed the question of promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is the unanimous desire of our nation suffering from the prolonged division to reunify the divided country at an early date.

And the preservation of peace in Korea and the realization of her peaceful reunification are a common desire of the world peace-loving people and an urgent demand of the times.

Our national cause of reunifying the country should be solved on all accounts on the principle of putting forth one common idea, the national idea, before anything else and realising the great unity of the whole nation on its basis.

This question concerning the destiny of the nation cannot be solved by anyone in our stead. It should be solved only by our nation itself independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

Proceeding from this principle we called for achieving the reunification of the country through north-south dialogue and collaboration from the first days of the national split.

When the historic July 4 north-south joint statement was made public and a dialogue between the north and south materialised in our country, we sincerely expected with a great hope a new phase would open on the way of reunification.

To our regret, however, the dialogue which was arranged with so much efforts failed to bear a desired fruit owing to the different stands of the north and south: one seeking collaboration and the other confrontations, one seeking reunification and the other division.

Even after the dialogue between the north and south was suspended, we did not give up the hope that the road of dialogue would certainly be opened some day, but have always kept open the door of dialogue.

In particular, President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, in his historic report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held four months ago, reclarified internally and externally that for the peaceful settlement of the question of the country's reunification we keep an open door for a conversation with the United States and leave the door open for a dialogue with the south Korean authorities and political parties.

The patriotic and fair stand clarified by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung enjoyed a warm welcome of the entire Korean people in the north and south and found a great response among the world public.

The joint meeting decided to advance concrete proposals for promoting with renewed efforts the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the prevailing situation.

It also paid attention to the south Korean side's recent expression of its intention to hold a north-south dialogue for the peaceful reunification of the country.

It considered that the expression of an intention to hold a dialogue between the north and south by a person in south Korean authority is a positive response to the invariable stand of us who keep open the door of dialogue.

We would like to believe that this expression of the intention by a person in south Korean authority means to discard his past position for "two Koreas" and make a new start. Though it is rather late, he proposed to refrain from a fratricidal war in our country and jointly seek the road of national reunification and prosperity. We think it a good thing and welcome it.

Only when we realise dialogue and collaboration at an early date can we hew out the road of reunification by the Korean people themselves and only when we accomplish the cause of reunification can we deliver the country and the nation from the outside interference and control and achieve the eternal prosperity of the country.

Out of a sincere desire to promote the cause of national reunification on the principle of great national unity, we solemnly make the following proposals, first of all, to the south Korean people of all strata, overseas compatriots, the south Korean political parties and public organizations and the south Korean authorities:

Firstly, the north and south should return to the intrinsic idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement.

In the July 4 joint statement, the north and south, proceeding from the national idea, solemnly pledged to the whole nation to achieve the reunification of the country independently on the principle of national self-determination without reliance upon outside force or its interference, realise the reunification of the country by a peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side and promote great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

The lofty idea and principles for national salvation and reunification contained in the July 4 joint statement are the most precious success achieved by our nation in the arduous struggle for the reunification of the country and a common landmark for realising the cause of national reunification in conformity with the desire and interests of the whole nation.

Considering it an urgent necessity for both north and south to return to the idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement, we propose that the authorities of both sides officially make public their attitude of reaffirming and faithfully observing them at 10 a.m. February 1.

If both sides honestly observe the July 4 joint statement, there would be no fundamental obstacle in the way of holding a dialogue between the north and south and discussing the question of national reunification and a new phase for the country's reunification will be certainly opened up before our people sooner or later.

Secondly, an immediate end should be put to calumnies and slanders against each other.

If the north and south trade in slander against each other, misunderstanding and mistrust will grow, confrontation and antagonism, not unity, increase within the nation and a greater obstacle will be laid in the way of the reunification of the country.

Both sides should take the road of creating a climate of national unity and stop, first of all, speaking ill of each other.

Considering it better to take these steps as early as possible, we hold that both sides should reaffirm the July 4 joint statement and, at the same time, put an end to the calumnies and slanders by any means and method, be it official or private.

The discontinuation of recrimination will mark a very precious first step for a dialogue between the north and south and for the national unity.

Thirdly, all military actions antagonizing and threatening the opposing side should be discontinued unconditionally and immediately.

As long as tension persists between the north and south as it is today a climate of genuine trust and national unity can not be created nor can our nation be free from the danger of a war.

For the relaxation of tension between the north and south both sides should at least stop military actions menacing the other side, discontinue the shipment of weapons from outside and eliminate all possibilities of military conflict.

To this end, we assert that the military authorities of both sides should, first of all, stop all hostile military actions, such as arms reinforcement, military operation and building of military setups in the frontline areas with the Military Demarcation Line as the centre and unconditionally discontinue all military exercises as from zero hours March 1.

Such steps will more clearly show the sincere attitude of both sides toward the July 4 joint statement and make one more great contribution to the realization of national reconciliation and the cause of national reunification.

Fourthly, we propose the convocation of the whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south.

We consider that the form of the whole-nation congress embracing the representatives of all political parties, groupings and people of all strata in the north and south is the way of the most authoritative, wide-range and realistic dialogue and negotiation representing the general will of the entire Korean people.

This congress should be attended by the representatives of all political parties and public organizations in the north and representatives of all political parties and public organizations, the president of the Democratic Republican Party included, and patriotic figures of various circles in south Korea and representatives of organizations of compatriots and individual personages abroad.

At the whole-nation congress the north and south, out of the desire for a great national unity, will extensively discuss the problems of realizing manysided collaboration and intercourse in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military, including the complete opening of society and free activities of political parties in the north and south, and all other problems arising in the solution of the reunification question.

We propose that this congress be convened in Pyongyang or Seoul early in September this year and, for the successful preparations for the congress, bilateral or multilateral preliminary meeting of working-level representatives of all political parties and organizations at home and abroad be held in Pyongyang early in June.

We believe that all our assertions and proposals will find a due response among the south Korean authorities and all the Korean people at home and abroad who aspire after the country's reunification.

Pyongyang, January 23, 1979.

International Support

People's Daily

The Chinese paper "People's Daily" Jan. 27 carried an editorial headlined "Significant Proposals for Peaceful Reunification of Korea".

The editorial said:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea, the meeting issued a statement putting forth an important four-point proposal for the reunification of the country, including the convocation of a whole-nation congress in early September this year to be represented by all political parties and public organisations in the north and the south after preparatory work is made. This is another great effort made by the Workers' Party, Government and people of Korea to break the deadlock in the dialogue between the north and the south and realise the reunification of the fatherland. It fully embodies the spirit of the three principles and the five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, initiated by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, and reflects the eager aspirations of the entire Korean people to accomplish at an early date the grand cause of the reunification of the country. The new proposal put forth by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea is realistic and practical. The Chinese people warmly praise and resolutely support the new effort made by the fraternal Korean people for the realisation of the reunification of the fatherland.

Recently, the south Korean authorities, in response to the principle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, expressed readiness to enter into dialogue with the north. The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea has expressed welcome to this positive attitude of the south Korean authorities. This is an encouraging new development since the suspension of the dialogue between the south and the north. If the south Korean authorities can seriously consider the new four-point proposal of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea and take corresponding practical actions, this will facilitate the progress of the north-south dialogue and pave the way for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The three thousand-ri beautiful land of Korea belongs to the Korean people. No foreign force is allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea. The U.S. government must face up to this reality, renounce the policy of creating "two Koreas" and in compliance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, withdraw from south Korea all its land, naval and air forces together with nuclear arms, dissolve the "UN forces command" in south Korea and let the Korean people settle the question of the country's reunification by themselves. This is the key to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

The Korean people's national aspiration to the reunification of their country is unshakable. The north and south Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland is a historical current and no force in the world can stand in the way of its sweeping advance.

Tass

Tass Jan. 27 published a commentator's article headlined "For the Sake of Great Cause of Reunification of Korea."

The article said:

A statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea has attracted the attention of the world public who consider this document another important peace initiative of the DPRK.

The latest statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea proposes primarily that the south Korean side should reaffirm its devotion to the principles and ideas of the joint statement of 1972 and reaffirm its intention to solemnly observe them.

The DPRK also proposed that a whole-nation congress be called with the participation of representatives of all political parties and public organisations of the north and south, and also representatives of organisations of the Koreans residing abroad.

The convocation of such a representative forum would ensure a free expression of the will of the Korean people on such an acute problem as reunification of the country. It is quite obvious that this great cause can be largely promoted by the joint efforts of all strata of the Korean people who are desirous to live and work within a united motherland. If the struggle of the Korean people to bring about this goal has not so far been crowned with success, this is largely because of imperialist interference into Korea's internal affairs, the desire of some external forces to perpetuate its division, the presence of foreign troops in the south of Korea.

The DPRK's new peace initiative proceeds from profound national interests of the Korean people. It is meanwhile prompted by the striving to eliminate the dangerous seat of tension in the Korean Peninsula, to consolidate peace and security in the Far East.

The Korean people's just cause is close to the hearts of the Soviet people. They have always expressed warm solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the foreign troops, for an independent, peaceful reunification of the country. A correct way to this has been indicated by the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea.

Chongryun Chairman Supports DPRK's Plan

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) Chairman Han Duk Su called the Jan. 23 4-point proposals of Pyongyang "the most fair and reasonable proposals to meet the demand of the times."

This remark was made on Jan. 24, when he met the press at the Korean Hall, Tokyo.

He said: "The January 23 proposals of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) correctly reflect the unanimous will and desire of the whole Korean people at home and abroad to open a new phase in the national reunification issue, independently without reliance upon any outside forces."

Our national cause of the reunification, the chairman argued, must be solved on all accounts on the basis of a great unity of the whole nation and should be governed by the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The DPRK side has repeatedly insisted on achieving the national reunification through dialogue and collaboration between north and south since the first days of the division, the chairman recalled.

He called a particular attention to the September 9 report which President Kim Il Sung made at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK held four months ago. The report, he stated, revealed the fact that the DPRK kept the door open for a dialogue with the south Korean authorities and political parties for the peaceful settlement of the question of the country's reunification.

Given these facts, he said, the latest DPRK proposals are really timely and reasonable. He fully supported the plan to hold a great national congress in order to jointly work for national reunification and prosperity.

In a prepared statement released to the press, Chairman Han Duk Su stated that his organization is willing to send its delegates to the working-level meetings designed to hold a great national congress to be held in Pyongyang or Seoul.

New Realistic Proposals Reflecting Desire and Will of Whole Nation

— Rodong Sinmun Editorial —

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Jan. 25 ran an editorial headlined "New Realistic Proposals Reflecting Desire and Will of Whole Nation" supporting the statement which was published by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on Jan. 23.
Follows the full text of the editorial: **(Subtitles are ours. Ed.)**

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland convened in Pyongyang on January 23 a joint meeting of the political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the Republic at the proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea, discussed the question of the promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and published a statement.

In the statement the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland advanced concrete proposals for accelerating with renewed efforts the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

With a sincere desire to promote the cause of national reunification, it proposed in the statement that the north and south return to the intrinsic idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement, put an immediate end to calumnies and slanders against each other, unconditionally and immediately discontinue all military actions antagonizing and threatening the opposing side and convene a whole-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organisations in the north and south.

Most Realistic, Reasonable Proposals

The new proposals made this time are most realistic and reasonable ones for breaking the present deadlock in the way of national reunification and opening at an early date a short cut to north-south dialogue and reunification and a patriotic initiative reflecting the unanimous purpose and desire of the whole nation. They enjoy the full support and welcome of our people and find a great response among the world people.

It is a consistent and principled stand of our party and people to reunify the country independently on democratic principles and in a peaceful way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our party and our people, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the whole nation for the reunification of the country and basing himself on a concrete analysis of the situation prevailing in the country, advanced most fair and aboveboard reunification proposals in each period and wisely led the whole party and the entire people in the struggle for their realisation.

In accordance with the policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we took the initiative, particularly, in proposing to solve the question of national reunification through dialogue and collaboration between the north and south and have made all sincere efforts for its realisation.

On the basis of the three principles, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the historic July 4 north-south joint statement was published and a dialogue began between the north and south. This was a momentous event which set off a wave of excitement and joy among the whole nation and threw bright rays on the road of reunification.

But the north-south dialogue was brought to a deadlock by unjustifiable acts of the south Korean authorities.

They contravened the principle of independence, depending on outside forces, discarded the principle of great national unity, inciting anti-communism and confrontation, and violated the principle of peaceful reunification, hastening war preparations.

Even after the dialogue was suspended, we have made sincere efforts to realize it, with an ardent desire for reunification.

In his historic report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once again declared that we leave the door of dialogue open. This reflected in full our people's ardent desire for reunification and marked an important occasion in opening a new prospect before north-south dialogue.

The proposals for national reunification clarified by him were warmly supported and welcomed by the world people.

Under such situation, the south Korean authorities, though belatedly, expressed their intention recently to have north-south dialogue. We welcomed this as a sign of willingness to renounce the splittist position and make a new start and as a positive response to our coherent assertion.

The question of national reunification is an internal affair of our nation and nobody can solve this question in our stead. The question of reunification must be solved independently by our nation itself on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way only through dialogue and collaboration between the north and south.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is another epochal milestone in opening a new phase in accomplishing the cause of national reunification, keeping the door of north-south dialogue open.

Reaffirmation of DPRK's Steadfast Stand

Out of a sincere desire to achieve the reunification of the country at the earliest date possible, it held in the statement that the north and south should return to the intrinsic idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement.

This correctly pointed to the most fundamental problem arising in successfully realizing a dialogue.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles."

The principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement are the foundation stone for the solution of the reunification question and the common principles which the two sides must on no account contravene.

The idea and principles of the north-south joint statement are the common reunification programme of the nation, which the two sides solemnly pledged themselves to implement before the whole nation and the world's peoples, proceeding from the common desire and goal to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The idea and principles commanded the warm support of the peace-loving countries and people the world over. The thorough embodiment of the lofty idea and principles running through the north-south joint statement fully conforms to the unanimous desire of the world's peoples and the pressing demand of the times.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is a reaffirmation of our steadfast stand to achieve national reunification at any cost in accordance with the idea and principles of the north-south joint statement; it is a manifestation of our sincere, patriotic stand to provide a new start for a dialogue for national reunification, leaving bygones out of consideration.

When the north and south return to the intrinsic idea and principles of the July 4 joint statement and faithfully abide by them, there can be no obstacle in having a consultation about the reunification question and a new phase of national reunification will open before our people.

It is an elementary demand for the realisation of dialogue to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and south and create a climate of true confidence and national unity.

In its statement the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed that slanders and calumnies against each other be stopped at once and all military actions antagoninzing and threatening the opposing side be discontinued unconditionally and immediately. This pointed to a realistic way for solving this urgent problem.

As long as libelling and mud-slinging are going on and tension persists, national reconciliation and unity can never be realized nor can a climate of genuine dialogue for reunification be created.

It is meaningless that both sides sit around one table with a dagger in the bosom. And even if they sit knee to knee, nothing can be expected.

It would signify a new step in removing tension, realizing a dialogue and accomplishing the cause of national reunification to carry into practice the proposals to put an immediate end to calumnies and slanders against each other and unconditionally and immediately discontinue military actions antagonizing and threatening the other side.

This will mark an occasion in more clearly proving the sincere stand of both sides on the idea and principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Whole-Nation Congress Most Realistic Way of Dialogue, Negotiation

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland in the statement also indicated a new way of a realistic dialogue and negotiation by proposing the convocation of the whole-nation congress attended by the representatives of all political parties and public organisations in the north and representatives of all political parties and organisations, the president of the Democratic Republican Party included, and patriotic figures of various circles in south Korea and representatives of organisations of compatriots and individual personages abroad.

Reunifying the country is the cause of reuniting the split nation. It is an undertaking for the interests of the entire Korean people and work related to the destiny of our nation.

The question of national reunification, therefore, can not be a monopoly of any groupings or authorities nor can it be settled by a few people.

It is the nation-wide cause that can be successfully carried out only when the whole nation has a concerted will and unites.

Moreover, even organizations of compatriots abroad and their representatives, to say nothing of the political parties and public organizations and personages of all circles in the north and south, now call for sitting around one table and having an open-hearted, wide-range negotiation to accomplish the cause of reunification at the earliest date.

If the reunification of the country is to be achieved, the north and south, out of the desire for great national unity, should solve the problems of realizing manysided collaboration and intercourse in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military, including the complete opening of society and free activities of political parties throughout the north and south, and all other problems arising in the solution of the reunification question.

These important problems can be solved only through the form of the most authoritative and wide-range dialogue and negotiation representing the general will of the entire Korean people like the whole-nation congress.

The convocation of the whole-nation congress, either from the essence and character of the reunification question or from the immediate task for reunification, is an urgent demand whose realization brooks not a moment's delay and a most democratic and realistic way of dialogue and negotiation.

For the solution of the reunification question there is no other way but this.

We have a historic experience in this: over 30 years ago the representatives of political parties and public organisations in the north and south sat together at one place and jointly discussed important measures for national salvation to deliver the country from the crisis of division, transcending the difference of political views and religious beliefs.

If all groupings and personages of various circles take a sincere patriotic stand for the solution of the reunification question on the basis of one idea, the common national idea, there is no reason for them not to sit together at such a historic meeting as the whole-nation congress.

The convocation of the whole-nation congress—this would be a new event in pulling down the barrier of division and opening the door of reunification and enjoy the enthusiastic support and welcome of the whole nation.

Pave Practical Way for Korea Reunion

Our proposals are not only realistic ones for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with renewed efforts under the prevailing situation but also practical measures containing even concrete ways for carrying them into effect.

For realising a north-south dialogue and finding ways for reunification, concrete proposals should be made to achieve it with practical action, not by empty talk.

Our proposals clarify the fundamental stand and stance for national reunification, a climate for dialogue and its form. They also clearly lay down in all their points even the date, time and schedule for taking practical measures; they include the convocation of the whole-nation congress early in September this year and preliminary meeting of working-level representatives for its preparations early in June.

This shows once again our sincere and honest stand on the reunification question.

Our proposals containing new concrete ways for national reunification are a solemn appeal vigorously calling the entire Korean people to the sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification.

The publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement was a great event which made a breach in the tight barrier between the north and south and opened the door for the historic dialogue. And the advancement of the proposals for reunification this time is a new important measure to fling open wider the door of dialogue and pave a practical way for the solution of the reunification question.

The proposals which correctly reflect the demand of developments in our country and the will of our nation are, indeed, most reasonable ones for national reunification acceptable to everyone as they are fair proposals which envisage that the north and south are equally obliged to implement them.

Our nation has been suffering from the tragic division lasting over 30 years and the national misfortunes and sufferings of our compatriots are increasing as the days go by.

We can no longer prolong the national division forced by outside forces and we must never hand down the divided country to the next generation.

The reunification of the country is an ardent, cherished desire of the whole nation.

It is also a unanimous desire of the peace-loving people of Asia and the world and an urgent demand of the era.

Anyone who loves the country and is concerned about the destiny of the nation should rise in the cause of the whole nation for opening the door of reunification.

When our reunification proposals are realised, a new breakthrough will be made in the solution of the question of reunification and a big advance made in preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our people's struggle for the reunification of the country is developing on to a new phase and the support and solidarity of the world progressive people for it are growing in scope and strength with each passing day.

Let us all struggle more staunchly to avert the danger of permanent division of the nation and promote the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification by pooling strength with the people in south Korea and compatriots abroad on the principle of great national unity.

News in Brief

Dec. 25
• A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kang Hui Won left Pyongyang by special plane to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Dec. 27
• A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1979 between the governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam was signed in Hanoi.

Jan. 2
• Ghulam Rabbani, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Jan. 4
• A Pyongyang school children's art troupe headed by Chong Chun Hwan left Pyongyang by special plane to visit India.

• The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued decrees appointing DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Kingdom of Thailand.

Ryang Jae Dok was appointed as ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Pong Chol Man as ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand.

• Chong Nam Ho, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Seychelles, presented his letter of credence to France Albert Rene, President of the host country.

The President expressed the conviction that the relations between Seychelles and Korea would further expand and develop in the future and the desire of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country would certainly be realized.

Jan. 5
• Chitra Raja Dias Desinghe, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• Song Gwan Jo, Ambassador of the DPRK to Nigeria, paid a farewell call on Olusegun Abasanjo, Head of State of Nigeria.

The Head expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

• Daniel Muchiwa Lisulo, Prime Minister of Zambia, received Chae Hwa Sop, DPRK Ambassador to his country.

The Prime Minister evinced the belief that the reunification of Korea would be realized without fail.

Jan. 8
• Chon Myong Su, Ambassador of the DPRK to China, called on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on a visit to Peking.

Jan. 9
• A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Gyong left Pyongyang by plane for Egypt.

• A delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Song Rok left Pyongyang by plane to attend the minister meeting of the Asian group of "the Group of 77" of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which will be held in Sri Lanka.

• El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon, met Kim Jin Gi, Ambassador of the DPRK to Gabon.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the President said that Gabon would make every possible effort for its solution.

Jan. 10
• A delegation of the Korean Students Committee headed by Kim Chang Ryong left Pyongyang by air to attend the first conference of the Student Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Malta.

Jan. 12
• Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met Li Jun Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Guyana.

Pointing to the favourable development of relations between Guyana and Korea, the Prime Minister stressed that Guyana would continue to support the struggle of the Korean people for the cause of national reunification.

• Chon Yong Jin, newly-appointed Ambassador of the DPRK to the Republic of Portugal, presented his letter of credence to Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President of Portugal.

• An agreement on scientific cooperation and a 1979-1980 plan for scientific cooperation were signed in Sofia between the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the DPRK and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Jan. 16
• The Zagreb Academic Choir "Ivan Goran Kovatic," Yugoslavia, headed by Narcisa Cemalovic, Undersecretary for Education of the Secretariat of Education, Culture and Physical Culture of the Croatia Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to the DPRK.

DPRK's Proposals for Korea Reunion

Since the July 4 north-south joint statement whose keynote is the 3 principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—was made public in 1972, the DPRK side has made various proposals for the peaceful solution of the Korean reunification problem.
Introduced here are those proposals.

Three Principles, Five-Point Policy

The three principles of national reunification are clarified as follows in the north-south joint statement issued on July 4, 1972:

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

INDEPENDENCE

Independence is the very fundamental principle to be followed in the process of national reunification and regulates other two principles. Independence means that the Korean people should realize the reunification of their country on the basis of their self-determination without permitting the interference of any outside forces, for the sake of their own interests.

For the purpose of carrying through the principle of independence, priority should be given to the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea.

PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

Peaceful reunification means realizing the eventual reunification of the country through bilateral negotiation, and not with the use of arms.

In order to maintain the peaceful reunification principle, both sides should stop slandering each other and causing antagonisms. The peaceful reunification demands prevention of any armed conflict between the north and the south. Although the DPRK has declared it has no intention to invade the southern part, the south Korean "regime" is increasing armament and opposing the U.S. troop withdrawal on the pretext of the "threat from the north."

GREAT NATIONAL UNITY

The principle of great national unity means pooling the nation's wisdom and energy for the purpose of reunifying the country, irrespective of differences in ideologies, ideals and social systems.

Despite the multiple difference existing between north and south Korea, the Koreans consider themselves to be a homogeneous nation. This racial identity is the realistic basis for national unity.

For the sake of national unity, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of mutual respect, trust and understanding, and to forget old records.

For national unity, no ideology, ideal or social system should be forced by one side upon the other and people in both parts should be allowed to choose them freely.

In particular, the democratization of south Korea should precede national unity. In south Korea there are still such fascist repressive laws as the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law." A large number of patriots and democrats devoted to the cause of reunification have been imprisoned and some of them executed, on charge of violating these suppressive laws.

President Kim Il Sung on June 23, 1973 made public the five-point programme of national reunification at the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome the Czechoslovak party and government delegation.

Follows the five-point programme:

1. TO REMOVE STATE OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION AND TO EASE TENSION

The confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces with the Military Demarcation Line in between is a major factor of threat to peace in Korea and a source of misunderstanding and mistrust between them.

Foreign troops are stationed in south Korea and even nuclear weapons deployed there. Under this condition any slight clash on the Military Demarcation Line is fraught with the danger of leading to the outbreak of a war at any moment.

The elimination of the military confrontation and the easing of tension between the north and south are a matter of great urgency and vital importance in improving and developing the north-south relations and realizing the peaceful reunification of the country.

2. TO REALIZE MULTISIDED COLLABORATION AND EXCHANGE

To realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in all domains means that the political forces and people of broad segments in the north and the south cooperate with each other and take joint action, transcending the differences of ideas, ideals and systems, for the common goal of national reunification.

It also means that both sides of the north and south fill each other's need, remove distrust and misunderstanding through mutual cooperation.

3. TO CONVENE GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Representatives of all strata of people, political parties and public organizations are to be invited from north and south Korea to participate in this national assembly, so that national consensus may be reflected in the supreme national task of reunification.

A great national assembly calls for the participation of representatives from all walks of life in the north and the south—workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, the military, and even national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie. Also invited to participate in the assembly should be representatives of political parties public organizations at home and those of patriotic Korean nationals abroad and their organizations.

4. TO INAUGURATE A NORTH-SOUTH CONFEDERATION

The institution of a north-south confederation in the Korean Peninsula means forming a supreme national council to solve in a uniform way problems of common concern of the nation and work together in the field of external activity as one state under a single national title, while leaving the present socio-political systems in the north and the south as they are for the time being.

The institution of a north-south confederation in Korea is different from a confederation of different nations. It is to unite into the confederation the two parts of one nation temporarily divided by the foreign imperialists: it is a reasonable step for achieving national unity and guaranteeing the uniform development of the nation.

If a north-south confederation is established, the north and south will have regular contacts and negotiations to discuss problems concerning the interests of the whole nation in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs, culture and external activity and jointly settle them in accordance with an agreement reached upon between the two parts.

5. TO ACQUIRE UN MEMBERSHIP AS KORYO CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC

This will make a great contribution to frustrating the "two-Korea" plot and creating an international atmosphere favorable for Korea's reunification.

In an attempt to maintain a grip even on south Korea alone, the United States is doing all it can to create "two Koreas." Among other things, by realizing the simultaneous admission to the UN of north and south Korea as separate states, the U.S. tries to make "two Koreas" an internationally accepted "fait accompli."

Until the UN representation of Korea as a single entity is realized, the DPRK, as a party concerned, should be entitled to participate in debate on any matter concerned with Korea in the international organization.

Five-Point Proposal

The second meeting of the Coordination Commission was held on Mar. 15, 1973 and the DPRK side presented a five-point proposal to ease tension between north and south Korea.

Follows the five-point proposal:

1) to cease armament reinforcement and arms race, 2) to make all foreign troops including the U.S. army withdraw, 3) to reduce the armed forces in the north and the south to 100,000 or less men respectively and drastically cut their armaments, 4) to stop the introduction of all weapons, combat equipment and war materiel from abroad, and 5) to conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above-mentioned problems shall be solved and that the north and the south not use armed forces against each other.

Four-Point Proposal

Political parties and public organizations of the DPRK met in Pyongyang on Jan. 25, 1977, and put forth a four-point proposal:

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realised for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

3. The source of a discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south must be convened to have consultation about all the above-mentioned questions.

Sep. 9, 1978 Proposal

In his speech at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK held in Pyongyang on Sep. 9, 1978, President Kim Il Sung stressed following points:

The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over.

The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times. We leave the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the south Korean authorities and political parties, too.

The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity. Since there actually exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of our country, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the idea and principle of great national unity.

With a view to achieving the great unity of the whole nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean society should be democratized.

In order to democratize south Korean society, it is necessary, first of all, to abolish the "Yusin Constitution" and annul the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and other fascist laws.

In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected.

It is now high time that the United States should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and take its hands off the Korean question.

If the United States truly wants peace and Korea's peaceful reunification, it should naturally contact the Government of the DPRK to seek for a way to solve the Korean question peacefully.

South Koreans Fight for Democracy, Reunion

Last year, south Korean people fought for the reunification of their fatherland, while vigorously developing a struggle against the dictatorship and for democratization. Developments of their campaigns showed that the struggles for these two aims were inseparably related to each other.

The democratization struggle was united more strongly with labour struggles last year and the south Korean people's struggles for democratization and reunification are expected to mount further this year, too.

Follows a summing-up of last year's south Korean people's struggles for the reunification of the fatherland.

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Last year, the anti-dictatorship and democratization struggles of the south Korean people in all walks of life became more active even under fascistic suppression under the "*yusin*" system.

With the "National Coalition of Democracy" inaugurated in July by democratic leaders as a turning point, the democratization movement developed more, and various struggles led by workers, students, religionists and intellectuals were carried out.

Seoul University students rose up on May 8 against the deceptive "election of the 'National Conference for Unification'" whose aim was to enable Pak to secure "permanent presidency", while demanding an end to the "dictatorial regime".

Following their struggle, Rihwa Women's University (May 9), Hanguk Theological University (May 17) and Chonnam University (Jun. 30) students boycotted classes.

Students' struggles resumed in September. Seoul University (Sep. 13), Koryo University (Sep. 14), Sukmyong Women's University (Oct. 6) and Kyongbuk University (Nov. 7) students carried out struggles.

Especially, Seoul University students called on all the universities to boycott classes from Oct. 16 and proposed to hold a meeting of all citizens and students in order to express opposition to the "*yusin* dictatorship", giving a great shock to the Pak "regime".

Students issued various declarations and statements—Seoul University's "Students' Declaration for Democracy", "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation", "Our Demand for Nation and Democratic Education" and "Declaration for Resolute Struggle"; Hanguk Theological University's "May 16 Declaration"; Chonnam University's "Students' Declaration for Democracy Addressed to Conscientious Professors"; and Koryo University's "1978 Popular Declaration."

Consistently demanding the overthrow of the dictatorial regime, these declarations called for abolition of the "*yusin* constitution", immediate release of political prisoners, campus freedom, boycott of the "general election."

The "Democratic Declaration on the Present Situation" said, "Reunification is the greatest historic task of the nation," calling for "a peaceful reunification which should be attained voluntarily through a democratically united will of the popular masses."

Meanwhile, south Korean democratic personages leading the democratization struggle issued declarations which denounced the present system of south Korea: They issued "March 1 Declaration for Democracy," "August 15 Declaration," "Statement on Freedom, Democracy, Justice and Truth," "October 10, 1978 National Declaration" and so on.

The south Korean democratic leaders boycotted the election under the "*yusin*" system, and demanded Pak's resignation from the "presidential" post, saying that the election was nothing but a farce enacted to enable Pak to secure permanent "presidency" and perpetuate the division of the country.

Over 2,000 students of Koryo University staged a campus demonstration on September 14 last year.

It was worthy of note that the "National Coalition for Democracy" was inaugurated in July with the participation of about 700 democratic persons including former "president" Yun Bo Son and 12 organizations.

Saying, "We are embarking upon organized resistance for national salvation, concentrating the vigorous energy on the full-scale movement on the struggle against the dictatorship and for national salvation, and rallying and uniting with all conscientious democratic forces," the "Declaration for Democratic Nation" issued on July 5 by the National Coalition for Democracy stressed, "Our struggle against the dictatorship and for democracy represents the national will to bring about reunification." By so saying, the National Coalition for Democracy made it clear that their movement was based on their wil to accomplish national reunification.

Democratic leaders like pastor Mun Ik Hwan, former editor-in-chief of Tong-A Ilbo Song Gon Ho, the Rev. Ham Sok Hon also individually issued declarations and statements and wrote articles, in which they positively advocated the necessity of national reunification.

These facts showed the strong aspirations of the south Korean people for national reunification.

It was characteristic that last year workers' struggles surged rapidly, backed by strong support from and solidarity with the persons in various circles. Their struggles developed from economic struggles to demand wage hikes and improved labour conditions into political campaigns to demand the basic rights of workers, as was seen in the "1978 Declaration for Workers' Human Rights."

Chongryun Committed to Reunification

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) is a truly democratic national organization of Korean citizens in Japan.

Millions of Koreans were forcibly brought here as cheap labour force by the Japanese imperialists from their country, when she was under their colonial rule. There were about two million Koreans in Japan in 1945, when their fatherland was liberated.

Chongryun was formed as a Juche-oriented organization on May 25, 1955 after twists and turns in the Korean residents movement following the liberation of the country. The emergence of Chongryun enabled the movement unswervingly to follow the Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung as its sole guiding compass. The Korean residents movement was turned into an independent patriotic one to dedicate itself to the prosperity of the socialist motherland and the reunification of the divided country.

The most important task of Chongryun is to help realize the independent peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles of the country's reunification which is said in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

"It is the supreme national desire of our people to reunify the divided country. This presents itself as a more urgent task as the years and months go by.

"The direction of struggle Chongryun should follow in the work for national reunification lies in frustrating the 'two Koreas' plot of the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and contributing to accelerating the cause of reunification."

This was said in the report made at the 11th Chongryun congress held in September, 1977.

The report further says:

"A mass struggle should be waged to resolutely oppose and smash the 'two Koreas' plot of the splittists within and without who have brought the north-south dialogue to a rupture and are obdurately seeking the permanent division of Korea".

The report appealed to all "Mindan"-(south Korean residents' association in Japan) lining organizations and personages to determinedly rise in the nation-wide struggle for the freedom and liberation of themselves and their parents, brothers and sisters in south Korea, not submitting to the threat and blackmail of the puppet clique, when the whole nation has risen as one in the struggle against fascism and for democracy and national reunification.

In order to promote national reunification, Chongryun actively supports and encourages the south Korean people in their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, and strives to strengthen international solidarity with the Japanese people and the peace-loving people all over the world.

Chongryun also regards it as one of its supreme tasks to protect the right of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to democratic national education and other democratic national rights of theirs and actively fights for their implementation.

Chongryun has over 40 local headquaters, more than 300 chapters and about 2,000 branches in all places where Koreans live. It has many member organizations including the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Union of Democratic Korean Women in Japan and so on. With these organizations, Chongryun energetically carries on lofty patriotic work to promote the country's reunification.

A joint meeting of Chongryun and Mindan was held in support of the July 4, 1972 joint communique in the wake of its publication.

Proposal to Have Joint Meeting with Mindan

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan(Chongryun) proposed on January 26 to Cho Nyong Ju, Chairman of the Central Headquarters of Mindan ("ROK" Residents' Union in Japan) to hold a joint meeting to support and put into practice the 4-point reunification proposals from the DPRK authorities.

In the written proposals to Mindan, Chongryun stated:

"It is an ever greater aspiration of our division-afflicted nation to reunify the divided fath rland as early as possible."

The latest four proposals, Chongryun claimed, is recieving support not only by all the Korean people at home and abroad but by world public as reasonable and realistic ones.

Chongryun described the package proposals as reflecting the resolve of the 50 million Korean people and world opinion to bring about a lasting peace in Korea and attain her peaceful reunification.

"We propose that Chongryun and Mindan have a joint meeting to support the Fatherland Front statement and realize the proposals", Chongryun declared, and went on:

"We also propose that a working level preliminary meeting of representatives from the both sides be held as soon as possible in order to accelerate the preparations for the joint meeting."

The Chongryun proposal urged Mindan and compatriots affiliated with it to make an affirmative answer out of the jusfifiable desire to realize the cause of the reunification of the fatherland as early as possible.

Koreans Abroad Call for National Reunification

There are a total of over 1.13 million overseas Koreans in various parts of the world. They left their own country and lead their lives in foreign countries against their will.

The existence of overseas Koreans including 650,000 Korean nationals in Japan essentially resulted from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea. To make matters wosre, this country was divided into north and south Korea after its liberation from Japanese imperialsts' colonial rule.

In recent years, Koreans abroad have carried on an active movement for the democratization of south Korean society and reunification of their country.

Then why do they have to wage an anti-Pak struggle even in alien countries.?

This is because all the Korean people including overseas Koreans want a "unified Korea" not "divided Korea" and the restoration of democracy in south Korea. This is also because almost all overseas Koreans love their fatherland and are concerned over the future of their nation.

Overseas Koreans living in Japan, the United States, Canada, West Germany, France and so on, are carrying out mighty activities against the "two Koreas" policy and the dictatorial "yusin" system of the Pak junta and for the reunification of their fatherland.

Follows a brief introduction to overseas Koreans' movements and their organizations.

United States

In the U.S. there are some 300,000 Koreans including 230,000 people who have U.S. citizenship. It was after the proclamation of "yusin (revitalizing reform) constitution" by the Pak Jung Hi that Korean nationals in America began to form political organizations and carry out activities for the restoration of democracy in south Korea and for Korea's reunification.

Here, special attention should be directed to the "Democratic National Union in the United States" which was formed on June 25, 1978.

Its declaration says:

"Today, we got together in Seattle and declared the establishment of the 'Democratic National Union in the U.S. We are journalists, pastors, priests, scholars, writers, artists, doctors, nurses, businessmen, engineers, workers, students and housewives, who have engaged in anti-Pak movements as members of democratic organizations or individually mainly in the U.S. and Canada."

The 1st item on the programme of the Union states:

"The 'Democratic National Union in the United States' will strive to restore democracy in south Korea, achieve independent peaceful reunification of Korea and solve other Korean problems."

The "Association of Democratic Koreans in America" was formed in New York on Feb. 22, 1975.

The goal of the organization is to make Koreans in the U.S. more national conscious and contribute to the teunification of Korea and restoration of democracy in south Korea.

The programme of the association says:

1: To establish grass-roots democracy in south Korea against fascism.

2: To assert the national identity of the Korean nation, upholding the slogans of anti-colonialism and opposition to foreign forces.

3: To support and accomplish the July 4 joint statement—independent peaceful reunification in a democratic way bas d on the great natiotal unity of all the Korean people.

The "Association of Democratic National Union in America" is developing active campaigns against the dictatorship of the Pak junta and for the democratization of south Korean society.

A magazine called "Mil Mul"(high tide) and "News Letter" are published by the association.

The "North American Head Office of Democratic Koreans United" whose members are chiefly Christians, is the only organization in America that has direct contact with groups operating in south Korea.

The "Friendship Association of Patriotic Women"(Nyo Dong), formed by women fighters on Jan. 25, 1975 states its demands as follows.

a) We define as a treacherous "regime" the Pak junta which sells out south Korean women as prostitutes and labor force and demand full abolition of the so-called anti-national "yusin" system and immediate resignation of Pak from his office.

b) We don't believe that people who are dying fast, crying in hunger, enjoy their democratic rights and freedoms and we will never accept any political system which does not guarantee the peopl 's fundamental right to existence.

c) We find it necessary to promote friendship and cooperation with neighbouring countries, based on justice and mutual respect and categorically reject flunkyism which doesn't believe in the ability of the Korean people.

d) We, supporting the democratization movement of south Korea, hope that all the Korean people in America who come from south Korea, will play an important part in removing short-sighted south Korean "politicians".

e) We pledge to make every possible effort for the realization of the Korean nation's dream—the reunification of their country.

"Nyo Dong" publishes a magazine "Nyo Dong" which carries contents ranging from polotical articles to cooking lesson, serving as a intellectural magazine for women.

The "National Salvation Army in America" established by former south Korean soldiers stresses the following as the aimes of its activities.

1: To overthrow the dictatorial Pak junta and establish a true democratic administration and restore democracy in south Korea.

2: To speed up the reunification of the fatherland on the basis of the north and south joint statement.

The current anti-Pak and democratization movement in America have made big progress.

However, they are encountering difficulties because of various activities of KCIA in the U.S.

Photo shows Korean demonstrators in New York, U.S.

West Germany

Some 11,000 south Koreans are living in West Germany. Most of them went there as workers. They work as miners or nurses.

The "Council for Construction of Democratic Society in West Germany," formed on March 2 in 1974, is a leading democratic organization of Koreans in West Germany.

The Pak junta's manpower-export policy resulted in an exodus of great number of south Korean young people to West Germany.

The programme of the association says:

"We refuse any kind of dictatorship and make great efforts to restore and establish genuine freedom amd democracy and achieve the peaceful reunification in a democratic way."

This association has eight independent sub-organizations, which frequently hold discussion and lecture meetings.

"Democratic South Korea" is issued by the association as its organ.

The "South Korean Workers Union in West Germany" was organized at the end of 1975 when the number of south Korean nationals in West Germany reached its peak.

The aim of the union is to fight for the protection of the rights of south Korean workers in West Germany and contribute to the development of the labor movement in south Korea, to strengthen solidarity with international labor unions and public organizations, on the basis of the spirit of an international labor movement.

The "Institute of North-South Social Affairs" was the first democratic organization formed by Koreans in West Germany. The formation of the institute is connected with the abduction of Kim Dae Jung from a Tokyo hotel in August 1973.

The goal of the institute is to make Koreans conscious of their national identity, make a comparative study of north and south Korea and to make a joint study on a social system to be established after Korea's reunification, for the purpose of realizing the democratization of south Korea and the independent peaceful rennification of the fatherland as early as possible. At present, the institute puts primary emphasis on publishing a magazine called "Juche".

France

In France about 800 Koreans are living. Most of them are students. The "Association of Speeding Up Korea's Reunification" is a major anti-Pak democratic organization.

The association was organized in Paris on Oct. 23, 1974. Follow the goal of the formation and its demands.

a) We uphold three principles laid down in the north-south joint statement—independence, peace, the great national unity of the whole nation—as the guideline for reunifying the fatherland.

b) We demand that the first step to the reunification of the fatherland is the restoration of democracy in south Korea, and to this end the Pak junta must be withdrawn

c) We push ahead with our struggle for united national front for the reunification of the fatherland in unity with all Korean compatriots at home and abroad, transcending ideas and ideals and march forward for its ultimate goal.

d) We try to create an international atmosphere for Korea's reunification by widely explaining the reunification problem among personages in various countries of the world.

The association, based on the above-mentioned policy, wages an active movement in France and issues a magazine called "Unification of the fatherland". The association has contacts with anti-Pak organization in various coutries and wages joint struggles with them.

Canada

Some 25,000 Koreans reside in Canada. The "New Korea Times" is a very popular newspaper among Koreean nationals in Canada. Recently, the paper carried photographs showing the happy life of people in the DPRK.

The paper printed photographs of the Pyongyang Metro, a mother and a son riding a jet coaster at the Taesongsan recreation ground, a woman preparing a meal at the kitchen in a tall apartment house, a worker's family in a restaurant on Sunday and so on.

Noting that these photographs were taken by a Japanese photographer during his visit to the DPRK, the paper wrote in a preface:

"He said that he had various new experiences in north Korea different from what he had in the capitalist countries. He went to Pyongyang, thinking it would be in a extreme military tension. But the faces of citizens are bright and he felt no military tension.

"Our paper believes that the photographs will help the readers understand north Korea."

In this way, The "New Korea Times" plays a very important role in explaining a lot about Korean problems to Korean nationals abroad.

The "South Korean Council for Democratic Society" and the "Institute in Canada for the Study of Democracy and National Unification" are making activities as anti-Pak and democratic organizations in Canada.

As mentioned above, Korean compatriots abroad are waging stubborn struggles for the sole purpose of reunifying the fatherland, regardless of the differnces of ideologies, religious beliefs and political views.

They will go hand in hand and they will surely see their fatherland reunified in the near future.

Chronology of Overseas Movement (Mar. 1976—Aug. 1978)

Mar. 26, 1976

Korean residents in the United States held in New York "a meeting to oppose the dictatorial regime and to overthrow it" in front of the south Korean "consulate."

Apr. 17

Six organisations including the Association of Democratic Koreans in America and the Friendship Association of Patriotic Women held a meeting and a demonstration commemorating the April 19 Popular Uprising.

Apr. 31

"Evening for Kim Ji Ha" was held in Toronto, Canada under the sponsorship of the South Korean Council for Democratic Society.

July 3

A seminar on the July 4 north-south joint statement was held in New York under the sponsorship of the Association of Democratic Koreans in America.

July 12

A seminar on the Korean reunification problem was held in West Germany under the sponsorship of the Council for Constructing Democratic Society.

Aug. 12-14

"Emergency International Conference on Korea" was held in Tokyo, Japan and "resolution on Korean problem" was adopted. The conference called for establishing genuine peace in the Korean Peninsula, accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and realizing the restoration of democracy in south Korea.

Nov. 27

"Philadelphia Meeting for South Korean Democratic Movement" was held with the participation of more than one hundred democrats including Channing Liem and An Byong Guk. This meeting was of great significance for the formation of unified front of the democratic organisations in the United States.

Dec. 20

A "seminar demanding the release of political prisoners in south Korea" was held in West Germany under the sponsorship of the Council for Constructing a Democratic Society.

Jan. 15. 1977

A "united movement to democratize south Korea" was formed in Los Angels with the participation of more than 30 organisations including the National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Council for Constructing a Democratic Society, and more than 50 democrats including Kim Jae Chun and Son U Hak Won.

This organisation put forth three major tasks including the strengthening of solidarity with the overseas democratic movement centering Japan.

Feb. 20

A regular plenary meeting of the Association of Democratic South Koreans in America was held and Channing Liem was elected as its president.

Feb. 26-27

A meeting was held in Washington to support the "March 1 declaration for democracy and national salvation" and oppose the Pak dictatorial junta and its participants marched on the White House and south Korean "embassy."

Mar. 31-Apr. 3

A seminar was held in West Germany under the sponsorship of the Council for Constructing a Democratic Society.

Apr. 1-3

The Conference for a New Direction for U.S. Korea Diplomacy was held in New York with the attendance of more than 100 delegates from 8 countries.

The conference adopted a resolution addressed to the U.S. President and Congress.

Apr. 19

A meeting commemorating the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising was held in New York with the attendence of more than 100 people including south Korean students.

May 16

A seminar entitled "Is South Korea the Second Vietnam?" was held in West Germany under the sponsorship of the Council for Constructing a Democratic Society.

May 17

A society for promoting the reunification of the fatherland was inaugurated in Los Angels.

May 22

A seminar on women's problem was held in West Germany with the attendence of south Korean nurses and housewives resident in West Germany.

June 10

News conference and a seminar were held in Paris, France under the co-sponsorship of the south Korean society for acceleration of the independent reunification and the Committee on the Franco-Asian Problems.

June 16

"Evening for South Korea" was held in Munster, West Germany under the sponsorship of the Council for Constructing a Democratic Society.

Aug. 12

A "conference of overseas south Koreans' movement for democracy" was held and formed a unified organisation for the democratisation of south Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland.

A declaration and a programme were published at the conference.

Apr. 14, 1978

Twenty-four former south Korean army officers including Gen. Choe Ho Hui formed an anti-Pak movement organisation—"Conference of Democratic Ret. Generals." The organisation is: to defend south Korean residents in the US from suppression by the Pak junta and to save the people from the dictatorial politics by giving telling blows at the Pak junta.

Apr. 15

More than five hundred south Korean residents in West Germany held a demonstration in Bonn demanding democracy in south Korea and the removal of the Pak junta under the sponsorship of the European branch of the overseas south Korean coalition for democracy and reunification.

May 17

The International Secretariat of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" issued a statement opposing "election to the National Conference for Unification."

June 5-6

The "Emergency International Congress on Korea" was held in Bonn, West Germany under the co-sponsorship of the European section of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Reunification" and the "West German Committee for Solidarity with South Koreans" with the attendence of 55 noted personages from 25 countries in the U.S., Western Europe and Asia.

The congress adopted an appeal demanding the "repeal of the *yusin* constitution" and the restoration of human rights and release of all the political prisoners.

Aug. 15

A meeting was held in Tokyo, Japan to commemorate the 1st anniversary of the inauguration of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Reunification."

Aug. 17

A regular plenary meeting of the "United Movement to Democratise South Korea" was held in Detroit, the United States.

Aug. 26

A meeting was held in Washington to demand the resignation of the Pak regime under the sponsorship of the Committee to Struggle for the Human Rights in South Korea.

The meeting adopted an appeal demanding (1) nullification of the south Korean presidential election, (2) the resignation of the Pak "regime" and (3) end to the American adminstration and Congress's aids to south Korea.

Carter's Korea Policy Belies His Commitment

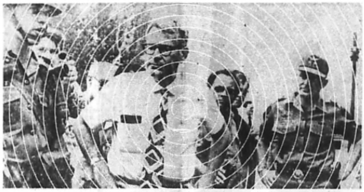
U.S. President Jimmy Carter Jan. 23 delivered to the Congress his State of the Union address, summing up two-year "achievements" of his administration.

Examining in a broad sense the state of Americans, he stressed, at the beginning of his address, that "we are building a new foundation for a peaceful and prosperous world."

However, has his administration made a sincere effort to construct a "peaceful and prosperous world" during the past two-year period?

In the Asian region, especially since the American debacle in Indochina in 1975, peace has been consistently jeopardized all the more and the danger of permanent division is increasing on the Korean Peninsula, one of the most strained areas in the world, where military troops are standing face to face along the Military Demarcation Line (MDL).

The Carter administration is in a tight corner now, two years after President made his debut with "the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea" and "human rights diplomacy."



US Defense Secretary Brown during his first-hand inspection of a frontline near the Demilitarized Zone: War preparations have been beefed up in south Korea by the US, with up-to-date US-made armament rapidly amassed therein.

Modified 'GI Pullout Plan'

As for "the GI withdrawal," a total withdrawal has been changed to partial one, and pull-out to reduction, and the administration is moving toward full support for the Pak junta which has been suppressing human rights of the south Korean people.

How has the administration coped with the situation on the Korean Peninsula to maintain what it called "peace and security" there in the past period of its tenure?

In the New Year, arguments opposing President's modified plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from south Korea are mounting in the U.S.

On Jan. 15, a group of U.S. Senators headed by Sam Nunn, Chairman of the Manpower-personal Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, told a press conference in Seoul that Carter's plan to withdraw GIs from south Korea may be changed in the face of the so-called "continued military buildups in north Korea."

Quoting Pentagon's sources, new reports from Washington said a new intelligence analysis (based on an article carried in the Jan. 2 issue of the "Army Times") have concluded that north Koreans have recently realigned ground forces and increased the number of combat divisions from the previous 28 to 41.

All the opposing arguments pointed out the faked-up growing "north Korean military buildups" as their primary factors for urgent necessity to reassess the withdrawal plan.

In conjunction with this, National Security Adviser Brezinzsky said, in a letter to Stratton, Chairman of the Committee of Armed Services of House of Representatives, that U.S. would reconsider its decision to phase out its ground troops from south Korea through close contacts with the Congress, south Korean authorities and other Asian allies.

President Carter recently confirmed their arguments by submitting a "report on Korea 1980" to the Congress.

Most recently, Defense Secretary Brown said in the "1980 Defense Report" submitted to the Congress on Jan. 25 that the U.S. would take any "appropriate measures" against the pullout plan while waiting for a result of the latest intelligence analysis, and stressed the "growing" north Korean ground troops couppled with "predominance" in air force and navy, compared with Seoul's.

As above-mentioned, the Carter administration plans to reassess even the already-revised pullout plan under the pretext of the fictitious "armed buildups" in north Korea.

Carter's Pledge Untrustworthy

In a May 6, 1976, interview on Public Broadcasting System, Mr. Carter said, "I would prefer to withdraw all of our troops and land forces from south Korea over a period of years—3 or 4 years..."

This was the "campaign pledge" Carter made to the American people and it was something to be welcomed for the Korean people, who have so far earnestly demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea to bring earlier the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

However, Carter began going back on his early "campaign pledge," when he addressed the Foreign Public Association on June 23, 1976, that "...I believed it will be possible to withdraw our ground forces from south Korea on a phased basis on a time span to be determined after consultation with both south Korea and Japan..."

After he was elected president, his behaviours belied his pledges.

On May 5, 1977, a compromise decision was made by the president in "presidential decision 12." At that time, the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed to support the decision, if the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty" was reaffirmed, if sufficient assistance was provided, and if the air force and navy remained in south Korea after withdrawal.

This decision was made clear in the joint statement of the "10th ROK-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Conference" which said that"...6,000 men would be withdrawn by the end of calender year 1978, that the withdrawal of remaining ground combat forces would be carefully phased and that the headquarters and two brigades of the Second Division would remain in south Korea until the final phase of the withdrawal. The U.S. air force units remaining in south Korea would be augmented and U.S. naval forces would continue to be deployed in the area."

Not Withdrawal But Reinforcement

However, even this "troop pullout plan" is being upset with the approach of the date for the withdrawal of the first batch.

President Carter announced on Apr. 21 last year that the "first-stage withdrawal" of the U.S. troops shall be put off. It is said that the original plan for the pullout of 6,000 GIs scheduled by the end of 1978 will be revised to the effect that only 3,400—2,600 military personnel plus one battallion—shall be pulled back on schedule and the remaining 2,600 by the end of 1979. In fact, this meant nothing but "no withdrawal."

Following this concrete decision, the U.S., bent on augmenting military power as a whole far from pulling its troops out of south Korea, is increasing vast quantities of military equipment under the pretext of the "compensatory measures," instead of reducing military force.

According to a testimony of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown at the defense subcommittee, Senate Appropriations Committee, on July 5 1977, the United States already handed over to south Korea "Honest John" missile launching pads, "Vulcan" guns, "Hawk," "Nike" missiles, surface-to-air missiles, "F-4" and "F-5" Phantom planes, training planes, helicopters, destroyers, minesweepers, patrol boats, landing crafts, anti-submarine aircraft.

From the beginning of 1978, the United States is bringing large aggressive armed forces into and around south Korea in order to boost its armed forces including the air force units based in south Korea and increase their offensive capability.

The United States on Jan. 11 announced that, according to the plan of operational deployment of its air force, it would deploy a total of more than 270 warplanes such as "F-15" Eagles, "F-4-E" Phantoms, "RF-4C" reconnaissance planes, "F-111" swing-wing fighter bombers and "F-105" Wild Weasels in south Korea and the Pacific region within fiscal 1978.

On Apr. 26, 1978 the U.S. air force announced that three squadrons of "F-15" Eagles, "the most sophisticated fighter planes in the world," would be deployed in Okinawa, which would be their first deployment in the Pacific region.

On Mar. 15, 1978, the U.S. Defense Department notified to Congress of its plan to sell to south Korea 6 "CH-47" Boeing transport helicopters and 16 "M 88" tank recovery vehicles worth 54,100,000 dollars and, on June 9, 1978, three arms sales bills to the tune of 67 million dollars including 1,100 "TOW" anti-tank missiles were automatically approved by U.S. Congress.

On the other hand, on Feb. 22, 1978, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown testified at a "hearing" of the House Foreign Relations Committee that "in case of emergency, not only the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea will instantly be involved in battle but 12 squadrons deployed around the Korean Peninsula will be mobilized that very day, and within a week, 24 squadrons dispatched from Hawaii and the western coastal area of the U.S. mainland," and that a "coastal task force of the navy introduced within five days and its reinforcements sent in several weeks from the western coastal area of the U.S. mainland" and "in the army, the 3rd U.S. Marine Division in Okinawa will be involved on the same day and additionally other divisions from the western coastal area of the U.S. mainland within one month."

Nuclear Blackmail

The Carter administration has worked out even an "emergency plan for nuclear war" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ceaselessly talking about nuclear attack.

Reporting on Carter's press interview on May 26, 1977, the U.S. weekly magazine "U.S. News and World Reports" wrote, he said that the very deployment of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea and other regions "implies a possibility of their use."

John Burns, U.S. air force commander in south Korea, stated in an interview with a reporter of the "Washington Post" on Jun. 11, 1977 that "it would be foolish to deny the possibility of using nuclear weapons" in Korea and on Jun. 12, 1978, the U.S. administration commenting on State Secretary Vance's statement, with regard to the use of nuclear weapons, said that the "United States will allow the use of nuclear weapons against north Korea."

In his inaugural speech, President Carter said, "we will move this year a step toward our ultimate goal—the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth." Was this phrase in his speech only a hackneyed expression to fool public opinion at home and abroad?

Intensified Joint Maneuvers

At the "10th ROK-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting," Washington and Seoul discussed the question of intensifying "joint south Korea-U.S. exercises" in the future in connection with the "compensatory measures" for "troop pullout."

In conjunction with this, the Carter administration staged from Mar. 7 to 17, 1978 a "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit '78", the largest one in scale since the 1953 Korean ceasefire.

According to official announcements of the spokesmen of the U.S. Defense Department and the south Korean side, this large-scale exercise involved 118,000 men comprising the ground, naval and air forces of the south Korean army 73,000 strong, reinforcements from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific area 23,000 strong and 22,000 U.S. troops in south Korea, and over 200 U.S. air force planes of 12 types including "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-111" swing-wing fighter-bombers. "F-4" Phantom planes, "A-7" close air support planes, and also mobilized in it were U.S. naval forces composed of 16 vessels including the carrier "Midway" and various types of landing craft and logistic support craft.

Particularly, the "Lance" missile capable of launching nuclear and neutron warheads was mobilized in this war exercise and its launching exercise was conducted. This glaringly revealed the sinister intention of the Carter administration to unleash even a nuclear war in Korea behind the curtain of maintaining "peace and security" there.

At present, the administration claims that its moves to provoke a new war in south Korea are allegedly to cope with the so-called "threat of southward invasion," to keep the "balance of forces" and to carry into practice the "compensatory measures" for "troop withdrawal" and honour its "commitments" to Seoul.

The so-called "balance of forces," "compensatory measures," "fulfillment of commitments" and so on only bespeak that the United States intends to perpetuate the division of Korea by force of arms, from the position of "strength," and to speed up new war preparations on a full scale."

'Human Rights Diplomacy' on S. Korea

In the above-mentioned 1979 State of the Union address, President Carter said that "Our country has regained its special place for leadership in the world-wide struggle for human rights. ...and America's influence will be marshalled to advance the cause of human rights."

Has this phrase been applied to any case of human rights suppression in south Korea?

At the beginning of its inauguration, the Carter administration declared that the U.S. might terminate military aid to their allied countries unless they discontinued suppressing human rights. In spite of this basic stand on human rights violation, the Carter administration has continuously given vast amounts of military aid to Seoul.

Washington's posture on human rights violation in south Korea was clearly seen in the "1978 Human Rights Report" made public by the State Department on Mar. 12, 1978.

Invistigating the actual conditions of human rights problems in 82 countries including south Korea, the report said that all the citizens of south Korea are under police surveillance, with the movements for revisions in the constitution prohibitted and students denied freedom of political activities under "emergency decree No. 9." The report concluded, it admits of no doubt that human rights in south Korea are seriously violated.

US forces in south Korea have been constantly reinforced behind the curtain of the deceptive "withdrawal plan."

On DPRK-US Peace Talks (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

DPRK'S DEBUT IN UN

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea made her debut in the world organization at the 28th UN General Assembly in 1973, receiving warm welcome from socialist and Third World countries.

The time is over when the US lorded it over the world organization. Now, it is impossible for Uncle Sam to get the UN adopt any resolution on Korea at will in favour of the puppet Seoul regime, without Pyongyang participating in the debate on the issue.

President Kim Il Sung is quoted as saying at the Pyongyang rally welcoming General Secretary Gustav Husak of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Jun. 23, 1973:

"...separately from the question of UN admission, in case the question of Korea is placed on the UN agenda for discussion, the representative of our Republic should naturally be invited to take part and speak in it as the party concerned."

With the DPRK admitted to the WHO in May, 1973, the genuinely legitimate Korean state was justifiably qualified to have an observer status in the world organization, which was hitherto given only to Seoul. In September, Pyongyang's permanent UN observer office was opened in New York.

As a DPRK representation was invited, for the first time, to participate in the debate on the Korean issue, the 28th UNGA, in an unanimously approved agreement, called for a continuing north-south dialogue based on the three principles of Korean reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972 joint statement, and decided to disband the American-manipulated "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

At the 29th UNGA, the vote on the pro-Pyongyang resolution on the "withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag" was tied 48:48 with the other UN members abstaining from voting, despite Washington's behind-the-scene efforts to kill the resolution. On the contrary, the US-backed motion to oppose the voting on the resolution was killed.

The result was interpreted to mean a great victory for Pyongyang, giving a shock to Washington and Seoul.

In the following year, the 30th UNGA, where Kissinger unveiled Washington's "two-Korea" policy, adopted a socialist and Third World countries-backing resolution on the "creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea," in support of Pyongyang's new initiatives on bilateral peace negotiations with Washington.

What is more, a fatal blow was dealt at Washington and Seoul by the 1975 UN Security Council's refusal of Seoul's application for separate UN membership. Earlier, Seoul's effort to enter the non-alignment movement also met a fiasco. On the other hand, Pyongyang was admitted with unanimous approval to the non-alignment movement as a sole legitimate government representing the entire Korean people, at the Lima foreign ministers conference held in August, 1975. Consequently, Seoul was completely thrown into isolation in the international community.

SINO-RUSSO RESPONSE: BOOS

In a bid to find a way out of the quagmire, Washington brought up the so-called "conferences of the countries concerned," wooing Peking and Moscow. America's love-call every time received boos. Pyongyang's close allies have consistently sided with socialist Korea, jointly sponsoring pro-Pyongyang resolutions every year in the world organization. They have stood for a bilateral peace talk between the DPRK and the USA, non-involvement of outside forces in the solution of the Korean issue and a reunified independent Korea.

This is also well exemplified by the latest statements of Sino-Russo leaders on the Korean issue.

On his visit to the DPRK last May—the first trip to abroad since his assumption of premiership and party chairmanship—, Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng addressed a Pyongyang welcome rally:

"We maintain that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legal sovereign Korean state. We do not recognize the south Korean authorities." And he urged:

"The US Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment form south Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point program put forward by President Kim Il Sung."

A message of solidarity with the Korean people came to President Kim Il Sung from the Soviet party and government leadership, in the name of President Brezhnev and Premier Kosygin, on the 33rd anniversary of the Korean liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Aug. 15 last year.

The message said:

"The Soviet people express deep sentiments of internationalist solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the US troops completely to withdraw from south Korea without delay and create a favourable condition for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

"We invariably support the legitimate right of the Korean people to shape the destiny of their nation independently, without foreign interference."

Consequently, the Kissinger plan was actually buried by total rejection by Pyongyang and its socialist allies.

This led to another move on the part of the Americans: a step to withdraw US troops from south Korea and a proposal for a "three-party talk" among Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington.

(To be continued)

Glimpse of South Korea

• **MORE THAN** 2,500 coal miners in North Kyongsang Province are demanding the management raise their wages. The workers of nine coal mines in the province, including the Kyerim mining company, demanded on Jan. 23 that the mangagement lift their wages by between 73 and 142 percent, saying that their present wages fell far short of the lowest living cost. Meanwhile, the workers of the Tongyong, Taesong and Sonchang mining companies in Mungyong county of the province demanded a 40 percent raise of their wages.

• **SIXTEEN** aquatic products processing factories had closed their doors by Jan. 20 for the lack of raw materials in Sokcho, south Korean Kangwon Province. They were factories processing small quantities of cuttlefish, saury, myongtae, etc. But, they had to give up business due to the serious scantiness of fish catch late last year and early this year.

• **THE RATE** of housing shortage in Chechon county, North Chungchong Province, went up from 31 percent early last year to 37 percent at present. Now above 4,600 households, with no houses to their names, are living a torturous life in rented rooms or in places which can hardly shelter them from the elements. With the housing shortage rate rising, the rent leaped by 20 to 50 percent in the same period.

• **THE PUSAN** bus service association, a union of bus company owners in the city, let all the bus companies openly install supervisors in the buses from Jan. 15 to watch and control the conductresses. Last spring the management installed their vassals, unnoticed, in the buses or at each stop to watch the conductresses, violating their human rights. But, they had to give up such act in face of the unanimous protest by the girls. Recently, bus conductresses in the city sent protests to the management, in which they said that the "underhand control" on them was a "violation of human rights" and demanded an immediate end to the dastardly surveillance.

• **TYPHOID** fever is spreading across south Korea. Fifty cases of this disease are being treated at the Seoul Red Cross hospital alone. The disease is prevalent in Mokpo of South Cholla Province, too. Scores of citizens in the city were attacked by this fever. It claimed many lives in Sonsan county of North Kyongsang Province.

• **CHOLERA** is also spreading throughout south Korea. In Mukho, Myongju county of south Korean Kangwon Province, more than 50 persens are suffering from this epidemic and many children have already died. Over 200 cholera cases were reported in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province. In the last few days, six cholera cases died in Taegu.

• **A SOUTH KOREAN** paper recently reported about the deplorable situation of south Korea where loanwords are widely prevalent. Pointing out that the spoken language in south Korea is now completely mixed with words adopted from Chinese ideographies, and Japanese and other foreign words, the paper quoted statistical figures obtained from a survey: the proportion of Korean words and foreign words now used in south Korea is 40:60. Foreign languages are used 77.7 percent in the signboards of tailor's shops, 55 percent in trade-marks and 99 percent in confection, bread and chewing-gum.

Combat-ready GIs patroling along the Military Demarcation Line: The American military presence in south Korea threatens a peace on the Korean Peninsula.

S. Korean Agriculture under Heavy Pressure of "Industrialization" (2)

"High Economic Growth" Vs Decline of Agriculture

(Continued from the previous issue)

The agricultural targets in the 1st 5-year plan were "increased production" and "modernization of the production process."

A concrete goal was to diversify farming through "grain production increase for self-sufficiency in food supply" and "increase of agricultural products for industry and export." In other words, this development plan gave priority to product on know-how. However, no desired improvement was recorded in the rural economy, in the prices of agricultural products and the agricultural market.

Food production increased by 43.5% in 1966, with 1960 as the base year. The per chongbo output leapt to 234kg in 1966 from 193kg in 1960.

The 1960-1966 period, however, saw a heavy dependence on foreign sources for food supply.

The food supply self-sufficiency rate dropped down from 99.0% in 1960 to 89.9% in 1966, with the food import swelling from 46,000t in 1960 to 555,000t in 1966, a staggering ten-fold increase.

An examination shows yearly grain imports outstripped the domestic shortage. This excessive food import adversely affected domestic agricultural production and kept indefinitely low the price of locally produced grain.

As for the farming households' income, their income purely from farming did not grow so fast as agricultural production increased.

During the plan, the prices rose sharply in the countryside—in particular, wages for agricultural labour and rent for farm appliances.

In other words, during the 1960-1966 period, the agricultural cost went up from 8,800 *won* to 29,977 *won*, an increase of 337.2% while the farmers' income grew from 41,220 *won* to 101,430 *won*, an increase of 24.6%.

The basic contradiction of agriculture should have been priority number one in the agricultural section in the "economical development plan." However, the agricultural development policy during the plan was totally indifferent to the outdated productive way of agriculture and the farmers' way of life.

According to the "Economic Planning Board," the target of the 2nd 5-year plan was mainly designed to establish a complete independent economy and accomplish a foundation for industrial modernization, but never came closer to attaining their targets.

Faced with serious hurdles, the plan was radically revised in 1968, its second year.

Stress was again laid on the "high growth first policy." The planning growth rate was raised from 7% to 10.5% at the expense of domestic food production, a primary task for the independent national economy.

The outcome was clear: the rapidly growing dependence of the national economy on foreign countries.

Herein lies the reason for the argument that the attainment of the "high growth rates" doesn't always mean the building of the "independent economy."

The ratio of agriculture, forestry and fishery industries dropped down to 24.2% from the revised target figure of 281.1%. Other industries increased to 75.8%.

This modernization brought out many problems.

Among them were: the stagnation of agriculture, the excessive expansion of the tertiary industry resulting in the imbalance among the industries and expansion of the ensuing gap among the different income brackets, the worsening international balance of payments caused by great dependence on the foreign capital and the default and an increasing number of companies as a result of the expansion undertaken under the high-investment policy ignoring the market needs.

(To be continued)

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